## PLACE IN LEAGUE

Franklin D. Roosevelt S. Cummings at Hyde Park Today—League To the Democratic party, since 1912, has been the party of constructive progress. During the brief period before the outbreak of the Great War, of Nations the issue.

the East with the rank and file of the was not only the most powerful

there was an "old home week" atmosphere about the day's festivities.

Mr. Roosevelt, who arrived here last evening from Dayton, arose early preparations to receive crowd of 10,000 persons expected at Springwood, the Roosevelt ancestral estate, where the ceremonies are to be They are not scheduled to start until 3 o'clock this afternoon

There was no mistaking the fact that this was "Frank Roosevelt's Pictures of the candidate and his chief were posted conspicuously about the town, while flags and bunting gave a holiday atmosphere to the ization?

A pretty natural setting has been provided for the exercises, The Roosevelt home stands on a broad terrace several hundred feet above the Hudson and is flanked by spacious lawns and beautiful trees. Mr. Roose-velt will speak from the front ver-The official notification committee headed by Homer S. Cummings will occupy seats on the veranda and on the lawn directly in front of it and the rest of the audience will stand be-

The program was not expected to take more than an hour. It will begin with the singing of the national anthem, followed by the invocation by the Rev. Edward P. Newton, pas-tor of St. James' Episcopal church, which the Roosevelt family attends. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the local committee on arrangements will then introduce George White, Democratic National Chairman, who turn will present Mr. Cummings. Mr. Roosevelt responding to Mr. Cum-migs' address, will then deliver his formal spech of acceptance. The ex-ercizes will close with benediction by the Rev. David P. Morley, paster of the Regina Coeli Catholic church here, and the singing of "America."

Mr. Roosevelt leaves Tuesday morning for Chicago where he will open

S. Cummings said: Mr. Roosevelt: There has grown up In national politics the delightful and informative custom of notifying candidates for President and Vice President of their respective nominations through the formal action of commit-tees appointed for that purpose. The National Convention. which was recently in session at San o, unanimously selected you as the Democratic candidate for Vice President and designated the committee which you see before you, to connation and the desire of the convention that you should accept it. This action, therefore, affords the Democcrats everywhere.

"I cannot refrain from commenting upon the differences, so easily notice-able, which characterized the deliberations of the two major national con- Mr. Cummings and Ladies and Genventions. The Chicago platform was the result of a series of carefully cal-culated | compromises. • Timidity and cunning are its essential characterisoffers no remedy for the evils of which it complains and it seems to be the product of men who have lived for many years in the blind stupor of oral negation. Following the adoption of such a platform, those who had taken charge of the work of the conrention, proceeded to the business of nominations. Here again the process of compromise was adopted, complicated as it was by charges and counter-charges of an embarrassing character relative to the improper and exsen was not in fact the choice of any onsiderable number of the delegates. Every candidate before the convention who had shown any evidence of James M. Cox I recognize one who support was rejected well understood by the in- unhalting march of progress. itiated; and the choice ultimately fell Chicago hotel. It cannot for a mo-ment we supposed that a nomination, of our citizenship. These mat convention itself.

group had a full hearing; every right- "Party" or of selfish interests that a meeting of the minds of the par-ful interest was faithfully presented. murmur "Profits." The platform, expressive of the best thought of America and an earnest purpose to retrieve the world lender-ship which our country has lost, was seeing foreign powers, crush utterly

ward in a manner truly democratic, No epresentative and American. ember of our party can quarrel with

e results of the convention; and ere is not one truthful observer who will challenge the fairness of its deliberations, the justness of its pro-ceedings, or the legitimate character of its conclusions. The candidates of the San Francisco convention emerged from the deliberations of that body as the free choice of a united party, bear-ing no taint upon their title to leader-ship, honor and respect. The Repub-lican party, since 1912, has been the party of obstructive criticism. It has made a specialty of fault findings. In peace, in war and in our relations with other countries, the settled purpose of Republican leadership has been to make trouble, irrespective of the merits of any problem involved. So Says in His Speech It has persistently sought to increase irritation and discontent rather than of Acceptance Reply to allay them. From every element of discord, and even of sedition, it has to the Addressing of sought to draw some resultant of par-Notification by Homer tisan advantage. Its purpose has been and still is, repudiation and retreat.

our program of progressive legisla-tion was carried practically to com-pletion—an undying record of honor. Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 9-Hyde statecraft was successfully met and Park. ordinarily a sleepy, picturesque every essential question bearing upon the conduct of hostilities was rightly solved. When the contest closed and find itself the Democratic mecca of the armistice was signed, America party unable to find hotel accommo- the most honored nation on earth, but dations either here or in Poughkeep-it had won the affection of struggling sie pouring into the town at daybreak humanity everywhere and was the to attend the notification ceremonies unchallenged leader of the world.

This is not the statement of exagger-Like the notification ceremonies of ation. It is the calm recital of indis-the three other major candidates putable fact. Who will deny that upon the signing of the armistice our country held the material and moral leadership of the world? Who will deny that our title to that leadership has been grievously impaired, if not completely lost? Who will deny that the disinterestedness of our country which was everywhere acknowledged is now seriously questioned even those who formerly trusted us? Who will deny that there has been a falling away from the high faith with which we conducted the great; enterprise which but yesterday engaged our every thought and brought the hopes of the world so close to complete real-

main streets. Former navy men re"What has happened to account for cans and Democrats alike worked in gardless of political affiliation, turned out in full force as did the local lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and honor which had been won by Ameritolled in munition plants, bulk ships. out in full force as did the longs and henor which had been won by longes of Masons, Odd Fellows and henor which had been won by longes of Masons, Odd Fellows and henor which had been won by longest an arms and American statesmanthe Grange, to which Mr. Roosevelt can arms and American statesmanthe belongs. Weather conditions were ship? The answer is not far to seek. Practically coincident with the publication of the armistic came the news that the Republican party had been successful in the Congressional elections in 1918. From that moment, American progress stopped, partisanship took possession of public affairs, and Republican leaders became more interested in political success than in national honor. The results were immediate and disastrous.

"International complications of a perplexing and sinister character renewed their challenge to the statecraft of the world. Threatening dis-turbances went on unabated. Every enemy of society, of peace or of civil-ization took quick advantage of the fatal period of hesitancy. American commerce which ought to have been seeking every port in the world, was unable to develop adequate trade channels or find a settled basis for was a gradual accumulation of domestic problems which have not been adorly dealt with until our relationship to the rest of the world has been de-

"And upon the horizon, war clouds the honestly have gathered again. There has not will prevail. been an hour since the November elections of 1918 during which the American people have not paid a staghis first campaign tour on Wednes-day evening. The tour which will sering penalty for the Republican tri-last three weeks will take him to the Pacific coast and back with addresses scheduled in 15 different states in 17 working days.

In his speech of notification Homer
S. Cummings said: sume, without hesitation, our share of the task of rehabilitating the broken structure of civilization. When we have once more gained our own selfrespect, we shall win back the respect of the world, its trust, its faith and the priceless treasure which comes from the knowledge that we intend to keep faith with our Allies and propose to do our part in extending justice throughout the world. The Democratic party is unconquerable in its hold upon the truth that America be-longs to the world and cannot serve world and cannot serve herself while breaking faith with oth

"Such is our cause and such our racy of the Nation an opportunity to purpose. That you will hold high the express the satisfaction which it feels standard we place in your hands, we the result of its diliberations and do not for one moment doubt. the high respect and personal affec-tion in which you are held by Demoof the united Democracy of the na-tion in this great undertaking to the leadership of which you and our dis-tinguished candidate for the Presi-dence have been dedicated. dency have been dedicated."

tlemen of the Committee:

I accept the nomination for the office of Vice President with humbleness and with a deep wish to give to our beloved country the best that is No one could receive a higher privilege or opportunity than to be thus associated with men and ideals which I am confident will soon re-

our citizens. In fact, I could not conscientiously accept it, if I had not come to know by the closest intimacy that he who is our selection for the Presidency, and who is my chief and yours, is a cessive use of pre-convention campaign man possessed of ideals which are funds. The candidate ultimately cho-He will give to America make us respect him and bring further greatness to our lead. In can lead this nation forward in an

Two great problems will confront on one who, in the prophetic language of his present campaign manager, was with the world and the pressing need of his present campaignt and aconference of organized progress at home. The elected as a result of a conference of organized progress at home. The held in the early hours of the morn-latter includes a systematized and ing by weary men around a table in a intensified development of our re-Chicago hotel. It cannot for a mo-sources and a progressive betterment These matters ment be supposed that a nomination, or our citizenship. These matters could evoke any popular response, President who can see his country indeed, it failed to create any above his Party, and who, having a enthusiasm even in the registering clear vision of things as they are has also the independence, courage "The proceedings at San Francisco and skill to guide us along the road were of another sort. Every debat-able question was settled upon the open floor of the convention; every tien of narrow partisans who whisper

armaments and live, as the Orient used to live, a hermit nation, dreaming of the past; or, we must open our eyes and see that modern civiliza-tion has become so complex and the lives of civilized men so interwoven with the lives of other men in other countries to make it impossible to be in this world and not of it. We must see that it is impossible to avoid except by monastic seclusion those except by monastic seclusion those honorable and intimate foreign relations which the fearful-hearted shudderingly miscall by that Devil's catchword "International Complica-

As for our home problem, we have been awakened by this war into a startled realization of the archael shortcomings of our governmental machinery and of the need for the machinery and of the need for the machinery and of the need for the The fundamental outlook on the The fundamental outlook on the house this Republic lenced in the technicalities of gov ernmental procedure can carry out. Such a man we have. One who has so successfully reformed the business management of his own great state is obviously capabl of doing greater things. This is no time to experi-ment with men who believe that their party can do no wrong and that what is good for the selfish interests of a political party is of ne-cessity good for the nation as well. I as a citizen believe that this year we should choose as President a proved executive. We need to do proved executive.

things; not to talk about them.

Much has been said of late about good Americanism. It is right that it should have been said, and it is right that every chance should be siezed to repeat the basic truths underlying our prosperity and our na-tional existence itself. But it would be an unusual and much to be wished for thing if in the coming pre-sentation of the issues a new note of fairness and generosity could be Littleness, meanness, falsehood, extreme partizanship—these are not in accord with American spirit. I like to think that in this respect also we are moving forward.

Let us be definite. We have pass ed through a great war-an armed conflict which called forth every effort on the part of the whole population. The war was won by Republicans as well as by Democrats. Men of all parties served in our armed Men and women of all par forces. ties served the government at home. They strived honestly as Americans, not as mere partisans. Republinot as mere partisans. The war was brought to a success effort-one which in the years to come will be a national pride. I feel very certain that our children will come to regard our participation as mem-orable for the broad honor and honesty which marked it, for the absence of unfortunate scandal, and for the splendid unity of action which extion. It would, therefore, not only serve little purpose, but would con-for mill to our high standards if any person should in the heat of political rivalry seek to manufacture political advantage out of a nationally conducted struggle. We have seen things on too large a scale to in this day to trilles, or to believe in the adequacy of trifling men.

It is that same vision of the bigge outlook of national and individual life which will, I am sure, lead us development. All the processes of na- to demand that the men who repretional life were impaired, and there sent us in the affairs of our government shall be more than politicians or the errand boys of politicians—that they shell expordinate always the individual ambition and the party advantage to the national good. the long run the true statesman and the honestly forward looking party

Even as the Nation entered the war for an ideal, so it has emerged from the war with the determination that the ideal shall not die. It is idle to pretend that the War Declaration of April 6th, 1917, was a mere act of self-defense, or that the object feat the military power of the Central Nations of Europe. We knew them as a Nation, even as we know today, that success on could be but half a victory. The today, that success on land and sea other half is not won yet. To the shall not pass":the cheer of our own men in the Argonne: "They shall go through"-we must add this, "It shall not occur again." tive declaration of our wills; that the world shall be saved from a repetition of this crime. To this end the iemocratic party offers a Treaty of Peace, which, to make it a real treaty for a real peace must include a League of Nations; because this peace treaty, if our best and bravest are not to have died in vain, must be no thinly disguised armistice de vised by cynical statesmen to mask their preparations for a renewal of greed-inspired conquests later on. 'Peace" must mean peace that will last. A practical, workable, permanent, enforcible kind of a peace that will hold as tightly as the business contracts of the individual. We must indeed be, above all things, business like and practical in this peace treaty making business of ours. The League of Nations is a practical solution of a practical situation. It is no more perfect than our original Constitution, which has been amended 18 times and will soon we hope ceive the support of the majority of be amended the 19th, was perfect. It is not anti-National, it is anti-war, No super-nation, binding us to the decisions of its tribunals is suggested, but the method and machinery by which the opinion of civilization may become effective against those who seek war is at least within the reach of humanity. Through it we may with nearly every other duly constiour moral force and our potential power into the scale of peace That such an object should t trary to American policy is unthinkable; but if there be any citizen who has honest fears that it may be perverted from its plain intent so as to conflict with our established form of government, it will be simple to declare to him and to the other nations that the Constitution of the United States is in every way supreme. There must be no equivocation, no vagueness, no doubt dealing with the people on this issue. The League will not die. An idea does not

die which meets the call of the hearts of our mothers. So too, with peace. War may be "declared," peace cannot. It must be established by mutual consent, by ties in interest. From the practical point of view alone a peace by Resolution of Congress is unworkable.

From the point of view of the millions of splendid Americans who purpose to retrieve the world leaderpurpose to retrieve the world le

splendid hope of days of peace for future generations, a peace by Reso-lution of Congress is an insult and a

lifted from the shoulders of a world already staggering under the weight of taxation. We shall take that place. I say so because I have faith—faith that this nation has no selfish destiny, faith that our people are looking in-

associations between this Republic and the other Nations can never be very different in character from the principles which one applies to our own purely internal affairs. A man who opposes concrete reforms and of test. The Democratic program improvements in International rela- offers a larger life for our country tions is of necessity a reactionary, or at least a conservative in viewing his home problems.

We can well rejoice in our great land, in our great citizenship brought hither out of many kindreds tongues, but to fulfill our true destiny we must be glad also for the oppor-tunity for greater service. So much calls to us for action, and the need is so pressing that the slacker of peace is a greater menace than the slacker of war. Progress will come not through the talkers, but through the doers.

It is for this reason that I am essecially happy in the pledges given in the platform of the Democratic party. That document is definite. It is a solemn pledge that, given the authority, our party will accomplish

Among the most pressing of these national needs I place the bettering of our citizenship, the extension of eaching to over 5,000,000 of our population above the age of ten who are illiterate, the strengthening of our mmigration laws to exclude the phyically and morally unfit, the improvement of working conditions especially in the congested centers, the extension of communications to make rural life more attractive, the further protection of child life and of women in industry. All of these demand action. If we raise the standard of moral sense, the generations to come will have no difficulty in coping with

the problems of material economics. So also with regard to the further we offer a constructive and definite objective. We begin to appreciate hat as a nation we have been wastehe proper use of what we have at hand. Our efforts in the past have een scattered. It is now time to under take a well considered co-ordinated plan of development, so that each year will see progress along de-The days of "pork barrel" legislation are over. Every dol-lar of our expenditures for port facilities, for inland waterways, for flood control, for the reclamation of swamp and arid lands, for highways, terday. for public buildings, shall be expended only by trained men in accordance

with a continuing plan. The golden rule of the true pub lic servant is to give to his work the same or even higher interest and of ficiency that he would give to his private affairs. There is no reason why the effectiveness of the National Government should not at least approximate that of well conducted pri-vate business. Today this is not the case. I may be pardoned if I draw on my experience of over seven years in an administrative position to state unequivocally that the governmental machinery requires reorganization. The system, especially since the war, has become antiquated. budget system, much as we need that, will correct the faults.

First of all the methods of the islative branch of the National government, especially in the upper House requires drastic changes, is safe to say that the procedure of the Congress has progressed less with the times than in any other business body in the country. Yet it is upon the Congress that every executive department must wait. Appeals to the House and Senate in the last session

fell on apparently deaf ears. In the administrative branch also great changes must take place. functions of the departments should be redistributed along common-sens lines and methods provided to stan-dardize and prevent duplication of effort. Further, it is high time that government employment be placed upon a proper level. Under the safeguard of civil service the salaries must approximate those paid in private employ. Today we are faced with the fact that the majority of the most efficient government employes leave the service when they are becoming most valuable. The less useful remain. Many millions of dollars could be saved to the taxpayers by reclassification of the service, by the payment of adequate compens tion and by the rigid elimination of those who fail to measure up to a standard. All of this also been called to the attention of the present Congress without result, and Congress only can authorize the

It is a particular pleasure to know that if we are sustained by the people in the election, the country wil have as its chief executive a man who has already amply established his reputation as a successful administraor by the reorganization of the business methods of a great state. He is an engineer-statesman. The task betuted government in the whole world fore the National government can also be assisted by a sympathetic cooperation between the executive and the legislative branches, and in this

work partisanship must not enter. In the consideration of the need of the country and the conduct of its affairs like to dwell particularly that part of Lincoln's phrase which speaks of "Governmen for the People." Service on the part of men and women in the governmen is not enough; it must be unselfish service, it must be service with sufficient breadth of view to include the needs and conditions of every kind of citizen, of every section of the land. Such a body of workers would make impossible a return to the conditions of twenty years ago when men in the halls of Congress and in the executive branches almost openly represented special interests or con sidered the obtaining of appropria tions for their own localities as o more weight than the welfare of the United States as a whole. Such

Some people have been saying of late: "We are tired of progress, we future generations, a pullitude of Congress is an insult and a denial of our national purpose.

Today we are offered a seat at the table of the family of nations to the end that smaller peoples may be truly safe to work out their own destiny, safe to work out their own destiny. the National franchise, will throw their weight into the scale of progress and will be unbound by partisan prejudices and a too narrow outlook on national problems. We can-not anchor our ship of state in this world tempest, nor can we return to the placid harbour of long years ago. We must go forward or founder.

America's opportunity is at hand. We can lead the world by a great example, we can prove this nation a richer destiny for our people. a plan of hope. In these chiefly let it be our aim to build up, not to tea down. Our opposition things which once existed, in orde that they may never return. oppose money in politics, we oppose the private control of national finances, we oppose the treating of huma beings as the saloon-bossed city, we starvation wages, we oppose rule by we oppose a mere period of coma in our national life.

A greater America is our objec-Definite and continuing study shall be made of our industrial, fiscal and social problems. Definite and continuing action shall be left to emotional caprice or the opportunism of any groups of men. We need a co- the British navy to blockade operation of the ablest and the wis- Russia. est heads in the land, irrespective of their politics. So we shall sanely, humanly, honorably, happily conscious at the end that we handed on to those that follow us the knowledge that we have not allowed to grow dim the light of the American spirit brought hither three hundred years ago by the Pilgrim Fathers.

The coming years are laden with significance and much will depend on the immediate decision of America This is the time when men and wom en must determine for themselves wherein our future lies. education, of physical fitness, of for progress. In the establishment of good will and mutual help among nations, in the ending of wars and the miseries that wars bring, in the exdevelopment of our natural resources the international settlement which wil make it unnecessary to send again two million of our men acros the I look to our future for progress; in ful of our opportunities. We need not better citizenship, in less waste, in merely thrift by saving, but thrift by fairer remnueration for our labor, in more efficient governing, in higher

standards of living. To this future, I dedicate myself willing, whatever may be the choice which is in me that makes me very certain that America will choose the path of progress and set aside the doctrines of despair, the whisperings of cowardice, the narrow road to yes-May the Guiding Spirit of our land keep our feet on the broad road that leads to a better tomorrow and give to us strength to carry

# WILL BE **NAMED**

Democratic State Com- general, the advantage. mittee With the Wo-State Convention.

Bridgeport will be the scene of the Democratic State convention early in September unless the efforts of the large delegation of Bridgeport Demo. crats who will attend the meeting of the State Central committee at Colonade, Savin Rock, tomorrow, goes

The delegation will include the city, John A. Cornell, Hugh J. Lavery and William P. Corr.

The Women's Auxiliary Committee which the State Convention in June authorized will be present and the women of the State will take part in preliminary convention work for the first time in the history of the State

The Bridgeport committee men

have not appointed their women as

sociates as yet but it is expected that they will be named at the meeting The convention will be held either in the Casino or Eagles hall if it is decided to hold it in this city and it

ber 9 and 10. No Republican convention has eve been held in Bridgeport but a Democratic convention was held here in

will probably be called for Septem-

#### MYRTLE BEACH MEN PAY FINES

Milofrd, Aug. 9.-Charged with the alleged sale of liquor for the second time within a week, John J. O'Brien, proprietor of the Island View Hotel. Myrtle Beach, and John Fellows tender, were fined \$75 each in the Milford court this morning. They were arrested last night on the charge of selling liquor without a license. They were arrested on the same charge last week, but forfelted their bonds of \$300.

CAMP STILL OPEN.

Contrary to previous reports the Board of Recreation camp at Stee-plechase Island did not close on Saturday night. The vacation place will be open until September 5. This present week will be known as boys

### REDS CUT HAYS ASKS THROUGH **AGAIN**

Polish Government Flees Warsaw-British Workmen Threaten a General Strike If England Wars on Soviet-London Newspapers Assume a Gloomy

The Bolsheviki have resumed their advance against Warthe Polish government is flee-ing the capital.

English and French military leaders are conferring on military plans to aid Poland, the French army to be used and

Workingmen in England hreaten a general shutdown of industries if England wars with the Soviet while the London 'newspapers take a very gloomy tone. One of them says England may be forced to capitulate to the Soviet as she cannot advance without disaster and cannot retreat without dishonor.

FLEEING FROM WARSAW. London, Aug. 9.-The Polish govern nent is leaving Warsaw, its capital it is asserted in a wireless despatch tension of honorable commerce, in from Moscow received here this af-

REDS BREAK THROUGH. Warsaw, Aug. 9-Przasnysz, a city about 41 miles directly north of War saw, has been captured by Bolshevil cavalry, which is sweeping in broad lines westward along the Prussian frontier, according to an official state-ment issued here tonight. Smaller of the people, to continue to help as detachments are approaching Mlaya best as I am able. It is the faith about nine miles further west, and some have been reported near Cie chanow, still nearer this city. is one of the most rapid strides the Soviet forces have made since they

> designed to cut the Warsaw-Danzig rallway. forces striking westward from Brest Litovsk in their great encircling movement, have cut through the Polish lines and crossed the ailroad running between Sokolov and Siedice. They reached a point west of Sokolow but were there counter-attacked and violent fighting s proceeding, the statement declares. In this counter attack the Poles have

crossed the Orzyc river in their push

taken some prisoners.
Bitter fighting is reported northeast of Warsaw where several villages have changed hands a number of times, but the enemy has made no gains. Rozan, about three miles gains. Rozan, about three miles the partisan advantage or disadvantgains. Rozan, about the southwest of Ostrolenka, was taken southwest of Ostrolenka, was taken by the Bolsheviki yesterday, but now is in the hands of the Poles. There is in the hands of the Poles. There is in the hands of the Bug river is heavy fighting along the Bug river atmosphere; second, in the belief that lyn, where the Bolsheviki are being lyn, where the Bolsheviki are being works harm to the whole body poheld. In the fighting along the litic and, finally in the conviction that southern front the Poles have, in

British Workers Protest men Alternates Will held meetings in many of the manu facturing towns of the country today Meet At Savin Rock notably at Liverepool, Glasgow, Man chester, Nottingham and London and Tomorrow to Choose protested against a war to help Po land. A feature of the London meet-Place and Date for ing was the presence of several re presentatives of organizations of former soldiers.

A general strike in all the principal organized industries was advocated in resolutions passed at several meet-

NO WAR ON RUSSIA.

Hythe, England, Aug. 9-When Preiers Millerand and Lloyd George met again this morning in continuation of their conference here over the Russo-Polish situation they had befor the detailed report of Marshal Foch three State Committeemen from this and Field Marshal Wilson dealing with the extent of the military naval and economical assistance France and England can give immediately to Poland.

Having decided that actual war shall not be waged on Russia, the premiers are confronted with a most difficulty roblem. It is known they are inclined to give Poland every aid within the limit of this decision In both French and British circles here, however, the word "defensive" is emphasized in connection with all the proposed plans, and it is pointed out that France and England want it distinctly understood that they are not contemplating offensive measures against Russia.

The conference considering their report today was expected to last until early afternoon. The optimism of the British, which

was manifest before the conference began yesterday had given way today to a feeling of extreme uneasiness and it was reported that the British premier himself was greatly disturbed over the new developments in the Russo-Polish situation.

TO BLOCKAKE RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 9.—Field Marshal Sir
Henry Wilson, chief of the Imperial
staff of the British army; Admiral Baron Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, and Marshal Foch conerred at Hythe relative to the Polish situation until an early hour this morning, according to a Central News despatch. It is learned that the allied naval and military experts are in complete accord regarding plans for

National Republican Chairman Asks the Governor to Act on Suffrage.

**HOLCOMB TO** 

**CALL SESSION** 

Hartford, Aug. 9-Up to midday oday Governor Holcomb, who spent the week-end at his home in Southingtn, had not received the letter addressed to him by Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican committee, urging him to call a special session of the Connecticu general assembly to act on the suffrage amendment. No statement was, therefore, to be had from his excellency. Mr. Hays' first declaration to the governor is:

"Your cause and that of the Republican party are one. This states a proved fact in a few words." He saw cutting through the Polish then relates action on suffrage taken groups or cliques. In the same way lines at different points while by the recent national convention and

"Individually and collectively the effort of Republicans has been to se-cure the ratification of the suffrage amendment"

For himself he adds:

"Personally let me say that I am sympathetic with it."

Mr. Hays asserts that the suffrage question is not a party question and "a special legislative session is a small price to pay for a clearer political atmosphere."

As a further argument for immediate action in Connecticut he says: "Relieve the Tmerican woman from the necessity of claiming her constitutional right and her sister from the fancied necessity of opposing the claim and you will liberate a body of public opinion upon the cam. paign and its issues which will prove itself to be one of our greatest national assets."

In taking definite issue with the governor, who says no emergency exists, Mr. Hays says:

"I do not agree that so great an issue should be settled only after a fresh legislative election. Wisely or unwisely the question whether ratifiof a proposed amendment should be submitted to the state legislatures or to popular conventions composed of delegates elected upon that issue, has been by the constitu-tion of the United States vested in ngress and not in the states. \* \* \* \*
"If, therefore, it is not for state

authorities to submit the pending question to popular vote, no valid eason can be suggested for refusing to summon a legislature in special ses sion unless it is executive disagree-ment with the anticipated action of that body. But this, I respectfully suggest, is not a consideration by But this, I respectfully which authorities in any state should be moved. The test of the existence of the emergency which justifies a summons to the legislature, is no mere executive disapproval of the ac tion which the legislative assembly will probably take. The test is whether or not the national welfare requires the prompt elimination of disturbing issue and the determination of a great question of citizenship before a pivotal election instead of

we owe immediate action as a measure of simple justice to American

#### ARCHBISHOP MANNIX FORCIBLY REMOVED FROM STEAMER BALTIC

Penzance, Eng., Aug. 9-Archbishop Mannix was landed here from a destroyer at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. It was stated he intended proceeding to London.

Queenstown, Aug. 9-According to a report here Archbishop Mannix was forcibly taken from the steamer Baltic by the destroyer Wivera, which did not return to port with the other destroyers which met the Baltic off Queenstown.

London, Aug. 9-Dispatches from Queenstown showed that the Baltic stopped off that place at midnight last night with an escort of destroyers and it was widely believed that the prelate was removed from the steamer at that time.

London, Aug. 9-A deep note of anxiety pervades comment in today's newspapers relative to rejection by the Russian Soviet government of Premier Lloyd George's request for a ten day truce with Poland. Regard-less of the views adopted by different newspapers on the general question of Bolshevism and on the immediate relations between Russia and Poland oncern is reflected by all.

Renewal of war in Europe is generally considered a possibility and is treated in gravest terms. It is not regarded as inevitable but on one ventures to strike an optimistic note. "A very dark hour" is the Times editorial headline. "Is it war?" asks the Daily News, and the Telegraph declares: "The situation holds the gravest peril which has menaced Europe since the Germans marched into Belgium."

The attitude of British workers is given much consideration by several journals. The Daily News denounc-ed "the irreconcilability of France to settlement with Russia," and de-

clares: "If the decision rested with Great Britain there would be peace with Russia in a fortnight." In any case, the newspaper is convinced workers of all ranks in Great Britain will refuse to lift a finger and will strike, if so criminal an enterprise as war

against Russia is attempted." "The situation," the Morning Post declares, "has been so contrived that the allies will be in a position where complete accord regarding pairs to checking the westward advance of the Russian Bolsheviki, it is said.

There is a possibility immediate naval mobilation will be ordered to enforce a strict blockade of Russia and that France will co-operate in this movement.

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